

ROOSEVELT'S WITHDRAWAL MAKES IT APPEAR LIKELY THAT HUGHES WILL WIN

(BY H. D. S.)

Roosevelt's withdrawal makes Hughes' election very much more likely than it appeared to be Saturday, prior to Roosevelt's action, and after the Republicans and Progressives had nominated independently of each other. The Herald at that time regarded Hughes' chance as somewhat less than Wilson's, and gave an outline in this column of the possible lineup of the states. Many of the states in 1912 were closely contested, and went for Wilson by small margins, though normally Republican; this was due in many cases solely to the split opposition, the sum of the Republican and Progressive votes in these instances greatly outnumbering the Democratic vote.

In view of Roosevelt's action, it is hard to see how the Progressive party can be kept together. It was evident, at the moment the telegram came from Roosevelt, that the Progressive movement had not been a real party movement in the sense of a group rallying to support a certain political program, but on the contrary, that it had been merely a gathering of the personal adherents, the partisans, of Roosevelt. His leadership withdrawn, the party simply fell to pieces. Any attempt by the Progressive national committee to fill the vacancy would be silly. No other candidate would run even as well as the prohibition candidate, under the circumstances existing this year. The Progressive party, as an element in state congressional elections, died two years ago, and this Chicago meeting doubtless marks its end as an active national force, unless circumstances should demand the revival of the revolving movement in the future.

Roosevelt's withdrawal will stand. While it was conditioned upon the acceptance by the Progressives of

Hughes' declaration on present issues, there is no doubt about that acceptance, both by the national committee, the leaders of the party, and by the rank and file. Hughes' declaration in his message of acceptance is beyond criticism, from the standpoint of Republicans or Progressives. Even Roosevelt would have a hard time to find a flaw in it. The declaration is refreshingly straightforward, vigorous, frank, sincere, patriotic; it is the voice of a man of action, as well as that of a man of high intellectual quality. It is a call away from shilly shally pretence to genuineness.

Under all the circumstances, the Republican party may be considered as having been united, and as being likely to poll its full normal strength in all states, as before 1912. The only qualification to this statement is that the Democrats will enter this election with the tremendous prestige they lacked before—that of being in command of the government and its offices. It is generally easier to elect a party or faction in power than to overturn the "ins" and install the "outs." The Democrats may be expected, therefore, to poll rather more than a normal Democratic vote, and to win some states that have often gone Republican in the past.

The big fight will come in Indiana, New York, and Ohio, as predicted in the editorial which appeared before Roosevelt had withdrawn. But excluding these three states, and allowing to the Democrats every state that even by a stretch can be called doubtful, allowing to the Republicans only those states that seem at this time to be absolutely sure for them, Wilson would receive 236 electoral votes without the 15 of Indiana, the 45 of New York, or the 24 of Ohio; by this method of figuring, Hughes would receive only 211 without those three. It will take 266 to elect.

But in arriving at the above figures, we have in-

cluded in the Wilson column such states as West Virginia, New Jersey, and Nebraska; the first two have generally gone Republican in recent years, and in Nebraska the combined Republican and Progressive vote in 1912 was very much larger than the Democratic vote. Ohio and New York are very likely to go for Hughes, and Fairbanks ought to swing over Indiana.

If Roosevelt had remained in the race, as the candidate of a third party, he could not have been elected, and the chance that he would have caused the defeat of Hughes would have been considerably better than even. With Roosevelt out of the way, the chances swing rather markedly in the opposite direction, and as things are now, it looks as if Hughes will win both a majority of the popular vote and a majority of the electoral vote.

Nevertheless, there is a chance that an adverse senate majority may embarrass the Republican administration even if Hughes be successful. Conditions in some states electing senators this year are such that Democratic senators might be elected though Republican presidential electors be chosen. The Republicans may be expected to exert the strongest efforts to avoid this possibility, the senate at this time having 56 Democrats to 40 Republicans, and many of the Democrats whose terms expire being sure of reelection.

The Hughes nomination was obviously distasteful to all the old-line "bosses," who exerted every effort to prevent it; and Hughes made absolutely no effort to advance his own interests. His conduct at all times was exemplary, and there can be not the slightest criticism justly directed against his candidacy though he resigned from the supreme bench just before he accepted the nomination.

The campaign will be a clear cut, out and out fight

on political issues as well as on considerations of personality; it will come much nearer being a real old-time party contest than it would have been if Roosevelt had been the nominee. And Hughes will make a powerful campaign, which the Democrats will have occasion to watch mighty closely.

Louis C. Hill, well known in El Paso and Phoenix as an official of the United States reclamation service, has been asked to Los Angeles to take charge of the organization and development of "the greatest irrigation project in the world." Mr. Hill is a most capable man for such an undertaking. And does not "the greatest irrigation project in the world" sound just like Los Angeles talks?

There is a sense of fitness attending the demise of Earl Kitchener, British secretary of state for war—an unusual end for a man of unusual character and temperament who had carved out a strange, vivid and most unusual career. The most powerful personality in Great Britain has passed on, but he went in a big way.

Although the state of Arizona has failed to find artesian water near Duncan after drilling 1500 feet at a cost of \$8500, the people of that busy little farming community are not cast down. They have sufficient surface irrigation water to give them good crops on prosperous farms.

Correspondents with the punitive expedition have mentioned little in the way of food save parched corn, hardtack and similar tough eating, but we notice those correspondents who have returned seem to have gained considerable weight while enduring their privations.

Short Snatches From Everywhere

The dove of peace has been pigeonholed.—Washington Star.

Some old-time American schoolboy must have advised the Austrians that "over the Alps lies Italy."—Seattle Times.

What a good many people would like to know is, who put the "ed" in "preparedness"?—Providence Journal.

We venture to predict that the Austrian army will never march in triumph through the streets of Venice.—Philadelphia North American.

Well, anyway, the United States navy now ranks a little nearer the top, and without aid from congress, too.—Philadelphia North American.

A thousand chambers of commerce have spoken for preparedness. But will they think their duty done with the passing of resolutions?—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

If we remember correctly, the last big Republican convention held in Chicago was started by the signing of the Lord's Prayer but ended in a riot.—Tombstone (Ariz.) Prospector.

Pending a reply to Carranza's request for immediate withdrawal of our troops El Paso Sam will send five months' food supply to Gen. Pershing.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

James Bryce writes very learnedly on "America's Traditional Isolation," but what we need is some actual isolation down along the border.—Philadelphia North American.

The day will come when a man who wastes so much early daylight will be on a par with the one who leaves the gas burning when he goes away on a month's vacation.—Chicago Herald.

Heretofore, if you could believe a Texas ranger's boasts, he could shoot all Mexico with one shot behind him. When it comes to a showdown, he holds for help.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

Leather Was Once Used In Making Of Shoes Is Now Harder To Find Than Clean Politician

By HOWARD L. RANN.

LEATHER is a tough, hardy substance which at one time was used in the manufacture of shoes. For years the people of this country wore large, bunion-producing shoes of pure leather which could be put on in May and worn until death without showing the least signs of exhaustion, but they cannot do so today.

Owing to the European war and the inexorable law of supply and demand, which also controls the price of steel rails, genuine, hand-buffed leather is getting harder to find than a pure politician. This has caused the price of shoes to leap straight up, describe a graceful parabola and fall on the neck of the ultimate consumer with a sickening plunk. One of the greatest disappointments a married man can have is to lead a family of nine children into a shoe store and try to surround their feet with shoes, at the present market price. A pair of vicid kid shoes which a year ago could be had for \$2.95 will now look a \$5 bill in the face with a stony stare. And yet people continue to wear shoes. Instead of going barefoot and saving the price of corn cures.

Leather used to be grown on the person of the milch cow, but it is now produced by mixing wood pulp with graphite. This brings forth a pleasant material which cannot be told from real leather until the owner has stepped into a rain storm without his rubbers on, in a blithely and fearless manner. The old-fashioned, all-leather shoe could be thoroughly soaked in rain water without being affected except in the complexion, which could be at once completely restored by a thick coating of talcum. This treatment taking out all the blisters except the squeak. The scarcity of leather, however, has ushered in the blotting paper shoe, which is one of the most melancholy devices that ever sprang from the brain of man.

One reason why leather is scarce is because the milch cow is allowed to live longer than she used to. This causes one to ask why leather. Leather Burbank does not produce a dog that will grow leather instead of hydrophobia and fleas. There are thousands of dogs that apparently have no mission in life and could be spared as easily as the male gonip, and yet man struggles to perfect the needless can-cumber instead of grafting the canine family onto a horsehide trunk. Sometimes it seems as if American inventiveness is running into the ground.

(Protected by George Matthew Adams.)

There's some folks standin' behind their president that ought t' git around where he kin watch 'em. Not havin' money is th' root o' most evil.

(Copyright National Newspaper Service.)

Asking Advice and Taking It

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

GAIN and again unhappy and lonely girls write to tell me of their unpopularity with boys because of their insistence on holding to their own standards of dignity. Nothing I can say to these girls is so likely to convince them of their blunder as two letters I am today quoting.

Both these letters came in comment on a reply I made to a girl who was very unhappy because she could find no men who would respect a dignified girl and who would show any desire for her society unless they were sure they could not kiss her.

Of course the right sort of man does not feel this way, and I am going to quote two of many letters I have received in order that the girls may see for themselves.

"The enclosed clipping describes just the sort of girl that the undersigned would feel honored to know."

"It has been my experience to meet many girls who have shown the least disposition to respect their word in simple appointments, and so I have become sceptical about placing any confidence in assurances they may give me. And yet a word suggesting that they were not self-respecting would be readily resented. Do girls think of this side of it when they complain that men don't respect them?"

"I respect principles in any girl who is sincere in her endeavors to live up to them. And I think a girl ought to regard keeping her word just as important as demanding respect for her dignity. I raise my hat to any girl who is really self-respecting."

"John A. D."

Girls, I suggest that you think about this letter a little bit. Are you hot and "on the level"? Do you respect friendship and liking? Or are you unreliable coquettes who whimper when you are taken at your own valuation and are annoyed with lovelorn men who may have loved you?

Now for a second letter:

"It has been and is still the dream of my life to meet a girl who is sweet and dignified and wants respect. I have no personal experience of women and their ways, but my work brings me into contact with all classes of men, and from what I have heard about girls I was beginning to despair of ever finding one who was not willing to be kissed and made love to by all and sundry."

"I feel so lonely at times that I am quite desperate—but I can't take time from my work to bother about girls."

PLANS FOR SCOTTISH RITE CATHEDRAL ARE INSPECTED

Herbert N. Greene of the firm of architects, Hubbell & Greene, who are making the plans for the new Scottish Rite Masonic cathedral in El Paso, was here Sunday and conferred with the executive committee of the local bodies.

Mr. Greene brought preliminary drawings of the building, which were examined by the committee and some changes made. The plans will be brought back again when the corrections are finished. Estimates on cost of the cathedral have not yet been completed.

Mr. Greene returned to Dallas Sunday night. The executive committee is composed of James J. Ormance, Alfred Courchesne, Frank H. Stuart, Crawford Harvie and secretary W. H. McCullough.

MISS ALICE KNIGHT WINNER OF TEMPE NORMALS BEST PRIZES

Tempe, Ariz., June 12.—Eighty young women and six young men graduated from the Tempe Normal school with the class of 1916. Miss Alice Knight was awarded the two most coveted prizes, the received medal for attaining highest in scholarship during the last two years of her period at the normal, and another medal for the best showing in teaching.

MEXICANS ESCAPED FROM POLICE PATROL AUTOMOBILE

Two Mexicans a capo from the automobile patrol wagon Sunday night. They were arrested at Seventh and El Paso on vagrancy charges.

They were placed in the automobile but the door left unlocked and they made their getaway while being hauled to the station.

GRANT AND LUNA COUNTIES NOT TO GET INTEREST ON BONDS

Sanita Pa., N. M., June 12.—Federal Judge William H. Pope has signed the final decree in the case of the United States against C. N. Marron, state treasurer, restraining the latter from refunding the railroad bond interest to Grant and Luna counties.

Abe Martin



There's some folks standin' behind their president that ought t' git around where he kin watch 'em. Not havin' money is th' root o' most evil.

(Copyright National Newspaper Service.)

Five Cemeteries and Villages Under Water; Lake At Elephant Butte Covers Settlements

"ELEPHANT BUTTE" said Portor with a shudder, "is a little more comfortable than the U. S. Reclamation service. 'Perhaps everyone doesn't know that there are five cemeteries, with perhaps 300 corpses in each; six churches, five villages, having a population of 2000, and many buildings on the bottom of the reservoir. When the water flowed into the allotted space for the reservoir only parts of the buildings were destroyed. But the cemeteries with their weird tombstones still contain the bodies. We permitted many of the natives from whom we bought land to remain on the property until the water reached it. Several took advantage, but one family was forced out at night by the overflow of water. The village that were overflooded are: Parais, Cantadero, Cantarecio, San Alvaro, San Jose and Alamo."

"The boys of company K are showing they are true soldiers, for the conditions at Terlingua, where they are stationed, are trying." said W. B. Jenkins, father of Capt. Walter E. Jenkins, of company K. "I myself have seen the glass at 111 degrees. The boys expect a little more comfort soon, however. They will have an ice manufacturing machine soon and will be able to refresh themselves after working in the hot sun. All seem to be happy and in good health."

"Quite a number of members of the City and County Democratic club who attended the meeting Friday night in the 44th district court room, went away after the speaking, carrying away a message of peace and good will to the city by the superintendent of the county experimental farm to show the taxpayers what they were getting for their money. All of the vegetables were well grown, and are as good as any and better than a great many that I have seen in the valley. If the poor farm is able to raise such products it is a credit to the county."

"Active work will be the watch word of the City and County Democratic club from now until the time of the primary election, when the city and county man is needed," said W. B. Jenkins, father of Capt. Walter E. Jenkins, of company K. "There is not such a long time left, and if the members

PREACHER PAYS TRIBUTE TO ODD FELLOWS AND REBECCAS

Speaking on the theme, "The Parable of the Good Samaritan," Rev. Herman G. Porter paid a warm tribute to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs at the annual memorial service of the Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs at the First Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. Porter was his sermon around the parable, likening the acts of kindness in the story of the Good Samaritan to the standards which the Odd Fellows observe. The pastor said he was not an Odd Fellow himself, but the most important man could see the high thoughts of the order. Friendliness, truth and love, he said, were truly symbolic of any Odd Fellow.

A large body of members of lodge 251, the East El Paso lodge and many of the Rebekahs were present. A solo was sung by A. R. Millett and the Odd Fellow song, "Come Their Fount," was rendered.

get together now, and work for the benefit of the club, I am sure that we will have no difficulty in winning the election. The club has put forward an excellent ticket, and I am certain that it will receive the approval of all voters, as they are all capable and efficient men."

"I thought sure that Col. Roosevelt would receive the nomination of the Republican party," said Mayor Tom Lea, Saturday afternoon. "I did not think there was a chance for him to win. If he accepts the Progressive nomination, and makes the race, it will make the reelection of Woodrow Wilson absolutely certain."

"It was in 1884 that I first came to El Paso," said J. A. Smith. "El Paso was a border town then, and we were not without our troubles. I have had some experience myself in publishing a newspaper under conditions that did not make it all smooth sailing. I saw the Herald out we were fighting the gambling interests and doing all we could to secure the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of order. Not all roses, then, I tell you, not all roses."

LETTERS TO THE HERALD

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the same will be withheld if requested.)

CRITICISES POLICE AND SCHOOLS

El Paso, Tex., June 11, 1916.

Editor El Paso Herald:

El Paso is from many points of view, as fine a city as any in the land, but it has faults. And the two places where these faults lie most glaringly are in the police system and in the school system.

But it is a good sign of healthy growth in approaching the status of an ideal city when just and fair criticism can be heard.

Observation has shown that all that the people of El Paso desire is: to be shown a fault and it is soon remedied.

One of the most powerful and influential forces for good in El Paso is the Herald. This is shown by the fact that on or about the 24th of September of last year I wrote a letter over your signature "Thaddeus" and entitled, "Douse the Headlights," and in less than 10 days an ordinance was in effect against that dangerous nuisance of glaring headlights.

That incident showed that when the people become cognizant of a sore spot, they know how to apply the cure.

Now on account of some criticisms, unknown to the writer, the head of the police department is changed. It is probably for the improvement and betterment of the department; but it can be truthfully said that if the improvement under the new chief is half as great as the improvement which the late chief made over the former administration of a year ago, the department will be ideal.

Many policemen and others believe that efficiency is measured by the number of arrests made. Many arrests have been made on the representation of irresponsible parties. The victim may stay in jail three days or more before being released. The chief of police is said to be a good man, but he is not a policeman, and he cannot do anything with him. Of course incarceration and the humiliation of being in prison is nothing. And the prosecuting witness goes forth unscathed, although his charge was groundless. If accused had to guarantee their accusations.

Then comes those two agents of despotism—"vagrancy" and "suspicion." Any one against whom some policeman has a grudge or with whom a policeman wants to swell his record of arrests can be charged with vagrancy or suspicion.

These two charges are so solidly backed against crooks but frequently against the unfortunate one who has little or no money and no powerful friend.

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On the same principle, if we have ships we don't need drydock, and if we have drydocks we don't need ships.

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